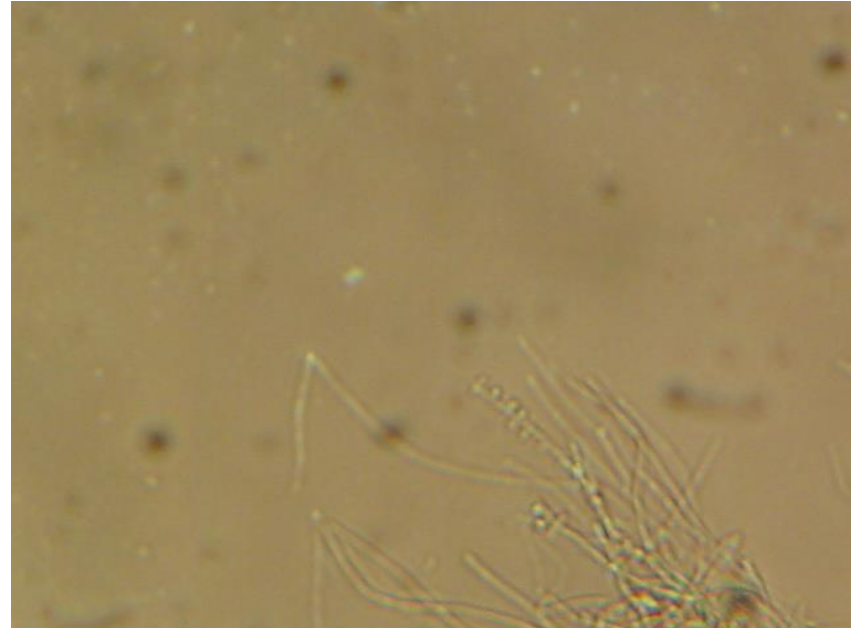


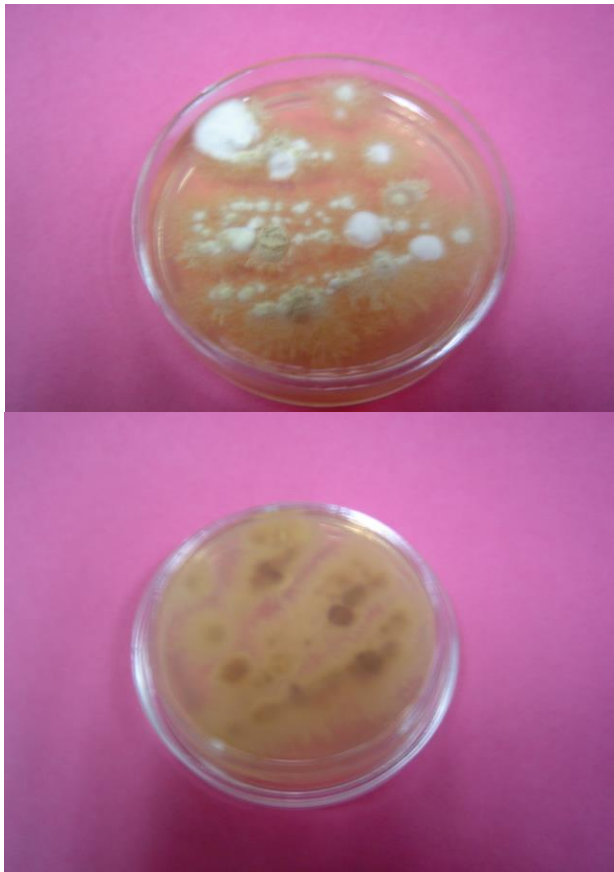


T. rubrum downy strain



Culture of *Trichophyton rubrum*
Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow reverse.

Most cultures show scanty to moderate numbers of slender clavate to pyriform microconidia. Macroconidia are usually absent.



Epidermophyton floccosum



Colonies are usually greenish - brown or khaki coloured with a suede - like surface, raised and folded in the centre, with a flat periphery and submerged fringe of growth while older cultures may develop white pleomorphic tufts of mycelium.

Microscopy of *E. floccosum* showing characteristic smooth, thin -walled macroconidia, which are often produced in clusters growing directly from the hyphae.



***T. rubrum* downy strain**

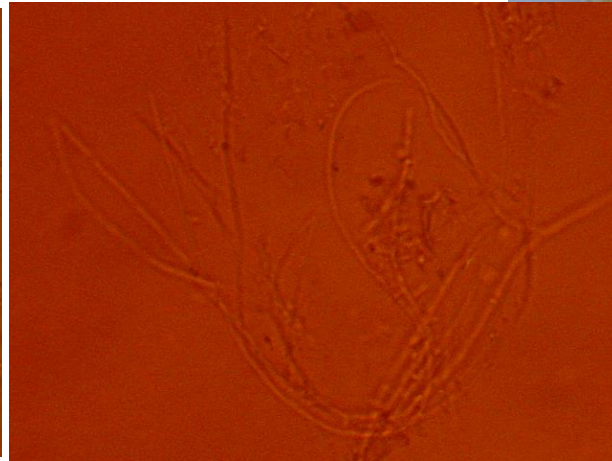


Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow-brown reverse.



Typical slender clavate microconidia of *T. rubrum* downy type

T. rubrum downy strain



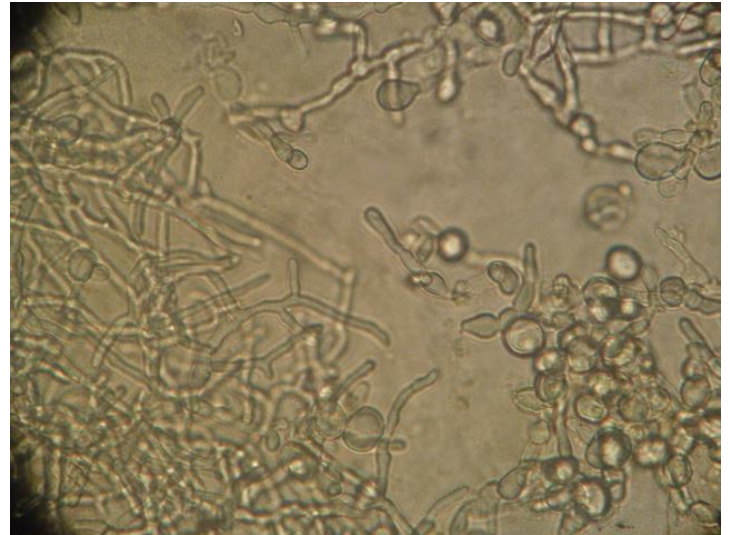
Culture of *T. rubrum*
Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a brown reverse.

Most cultures show scanty to moderate numbers of slender clavate to pyriform microconidia. Macroconidia are usually absent. Note: some cultures may fail to produce microconidia.

Culture of *T. rubrum*
Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow reverse.



T. verrucosum



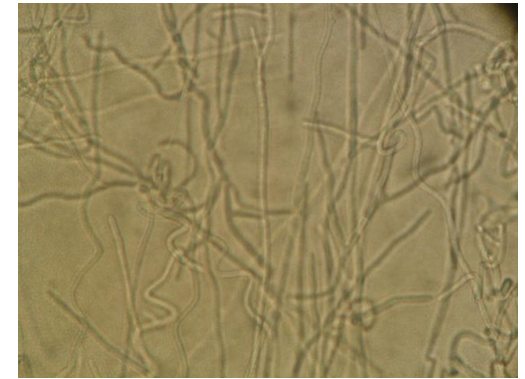
Colonies are slow growing, small, button-or-disk-shaped, white to cream coloured, with a suede-like to velvety surface, a raised centre, and flat periphery with some submerged growth. Reverse pigment may vary from non-pigmented to yellow..

Broad, irregular hyphae with many terminal and intercalary chlamydospores. Chlamydospores are often in chains. The tips of some hyphae are broad and club-shaped.



?? T. mentagrophytes

?? T. rubrum downy strain



Colonies are generally flat, white to cream in colour, with a powdery to granular surface. Some cultures show central folding or develop raised central tufts or pleomorphic suede-like to downy areas. Reverse pigmentation is usually a yellow-brown to reddish-brown colour.

Cultures are heaped and folded, buff to brown in colour, with a suede-like surface and have a very dark reddish-brown submerged peripheral fringe and reverse pigmentation.

Numerous single-celled microconidia are formed, often in dense clusters. Microconidia are hyaline, smooth-walled, and are predominantly spherical to subspherical in shape, however occasional clavate to pyriform forms may occur. Varying numbers of spherical chlamydoconidia, spiral hyphae and smooth, thin-walled, clavate shaped, multicelled macroconidia may also be present.



***T. rubrum* downy strain**



Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow-brown reverse.



Typical slender clavate microconidia of *T. rubrum* downy type



Culture of *T. rubrum*
Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow reverse.



***T. rubrum* downy strain**



Typical slender clavate microconidia of *T. rubrum* downy type



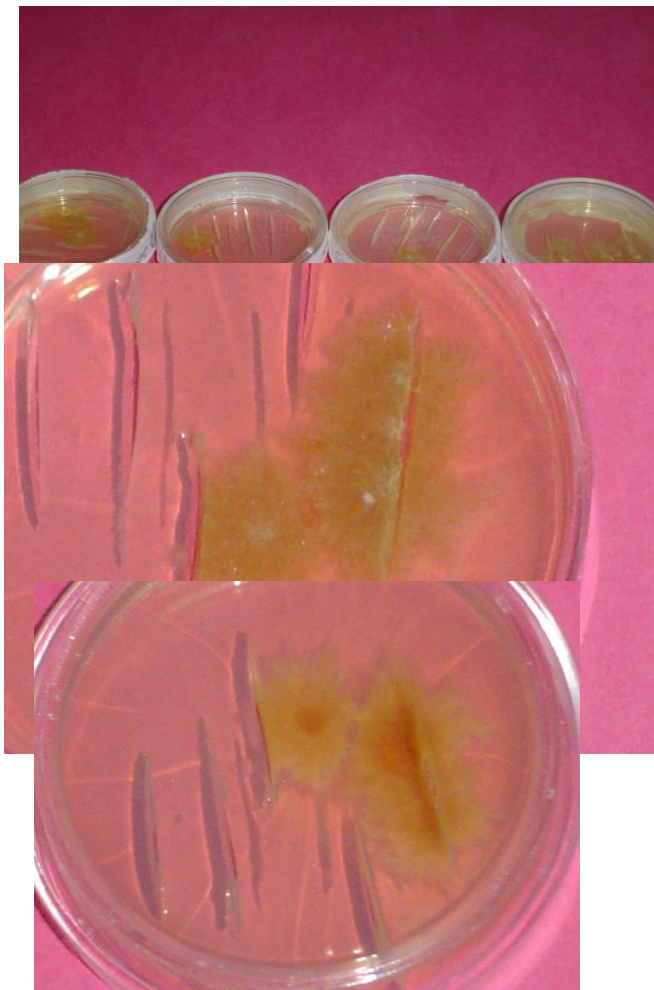
Epidermophyton floccosum



Colonies are usually greenish - brown or khaki coloured with a suede - like surface, raised and folded in the centre, with a flat periphery and submerged fringe of growth while older cultures may develop white pleomorphic tufts of mycelium.

Microscopy of *E. floccosum* showing characteristic smooth, thin -walled macroconidia, which are often produced in clusters growing directly from the hyphae.

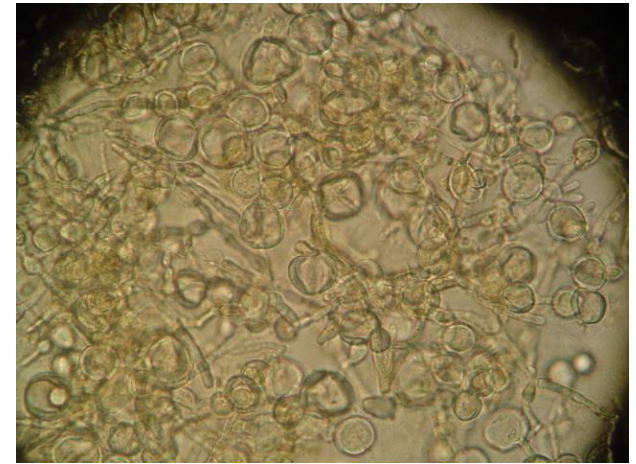
T. verrucosum



Colonies are slow growing, small, button-or-disk-shaped, white to cream coloured, with a suede-like to velvety surface, a raised centre, and flat periphery with some submerged growth. Reverse pigment may vary from non-pigmented to yellow..

Broad, irregular hyphae with many terminal and intercalary chlamydospores. Chlamydospores are often in chains. The tips of some hyphae are broad and club-shaped.

T. verrucosum

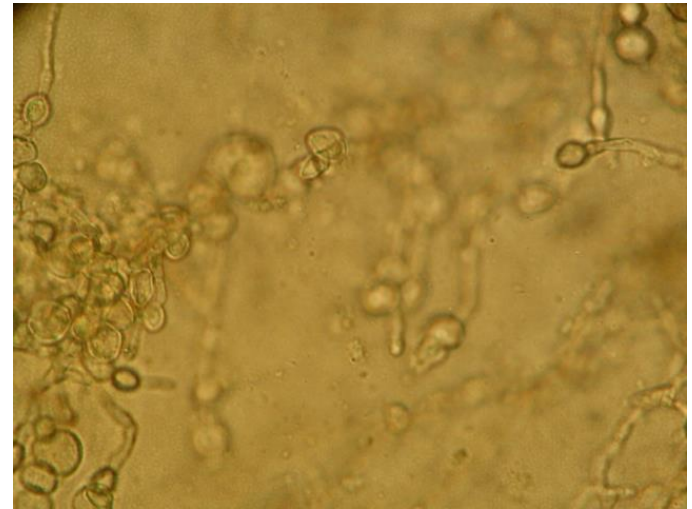


Colonies are slow growing, small, button-or-disk-shaped, white to cream coloured, with a suede-like to velvety surface, a raised centre, and flat periphery with some submerged growth. Reverse pigment may vary from non-pigmented to yellow..

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T. verrucosum



Colonies are slow growing, small, button-or-disk-shaped, white to cream coloured, with a suede-like to velvety surface, a raised centre, and flat periphery with some submerged growth. Reverse pigment may vary from non-pigmented to yellow..

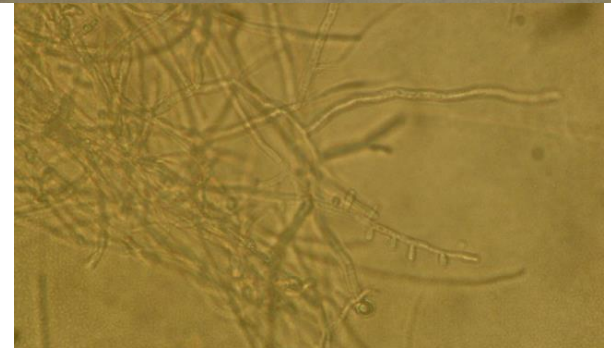
Broad, irregular hyphae with many terminal and intercalary chlamydospores. Chlamydospores are often in chains. The tips of some hyphae are broad and club-shaped.



Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow-brown reverse.

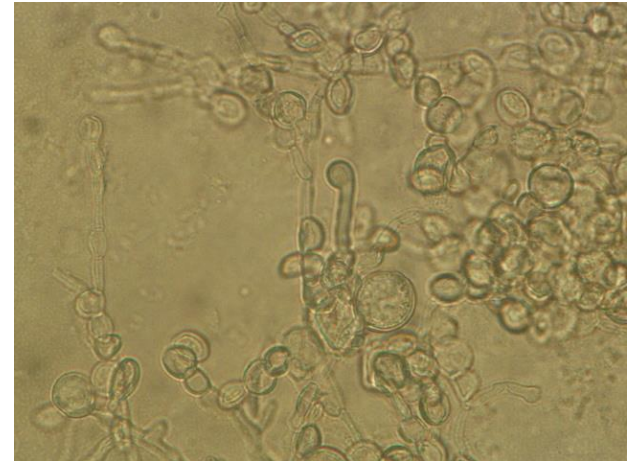


***T. rubrum* downy strain**



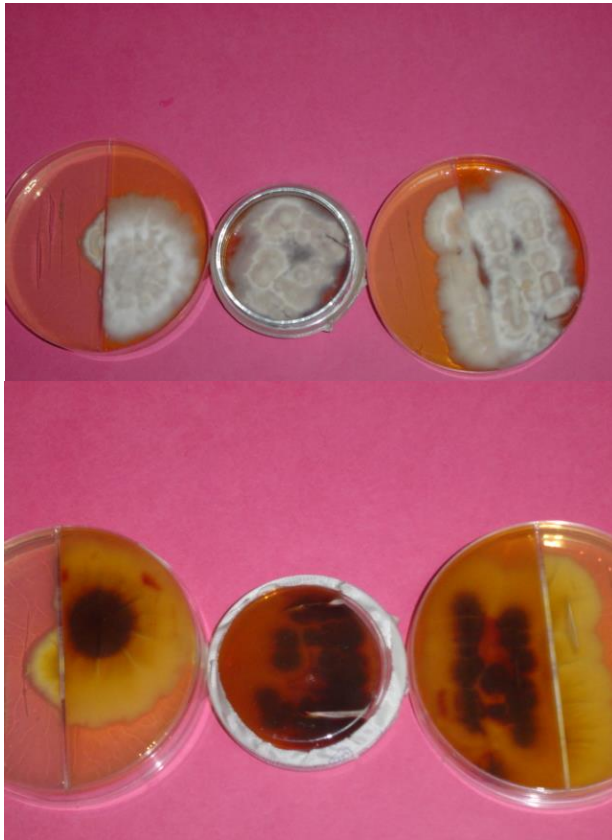
Typical slender clavate microconidia of *T. rubrum* downy type

T. verrucosum



Colonies are slow growing, small, button-or-disk-shaped, white to cream coloured, with a suede-like to velvety surface, a raised centre, and flat periphery with some submerged growth. Reverse pigment may vary from non-pigmented to yellow..

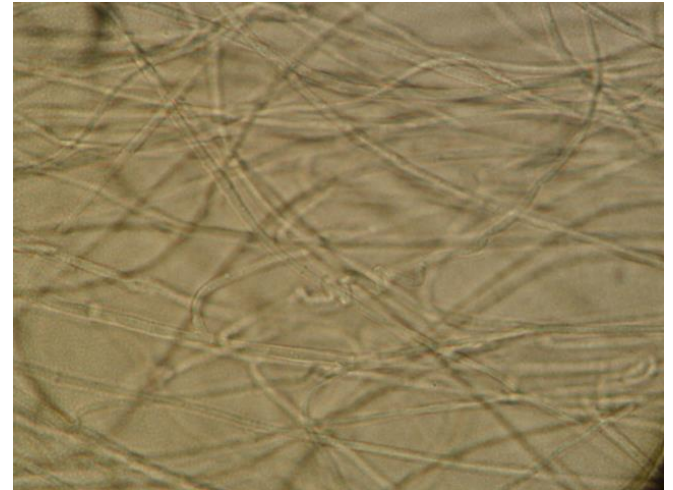
Broad, irregular hyphae with many terminal and intercalary chlamydospores. Chlamydospores are often in chains. The tips of some hyphae are broad and club-shaped.



Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a wine-red reverse .



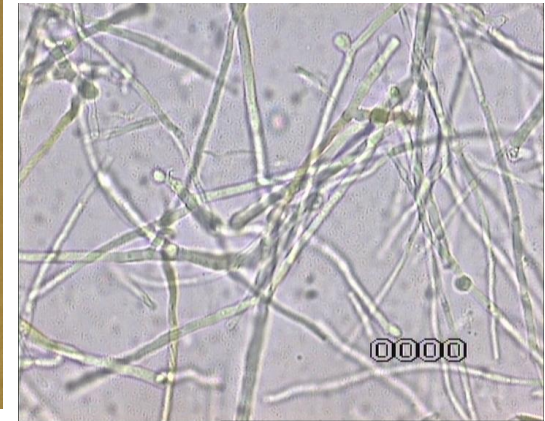
T. rubrum downy strain



Most cultures show scanty to moderate numbers of slender clavate to pyriform microconidia. Macroconidia are usually absent. Note: some cultures may fail to produce microconidia.



T. rubrum downy strain



Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow-brown reverse.



Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow reverse.

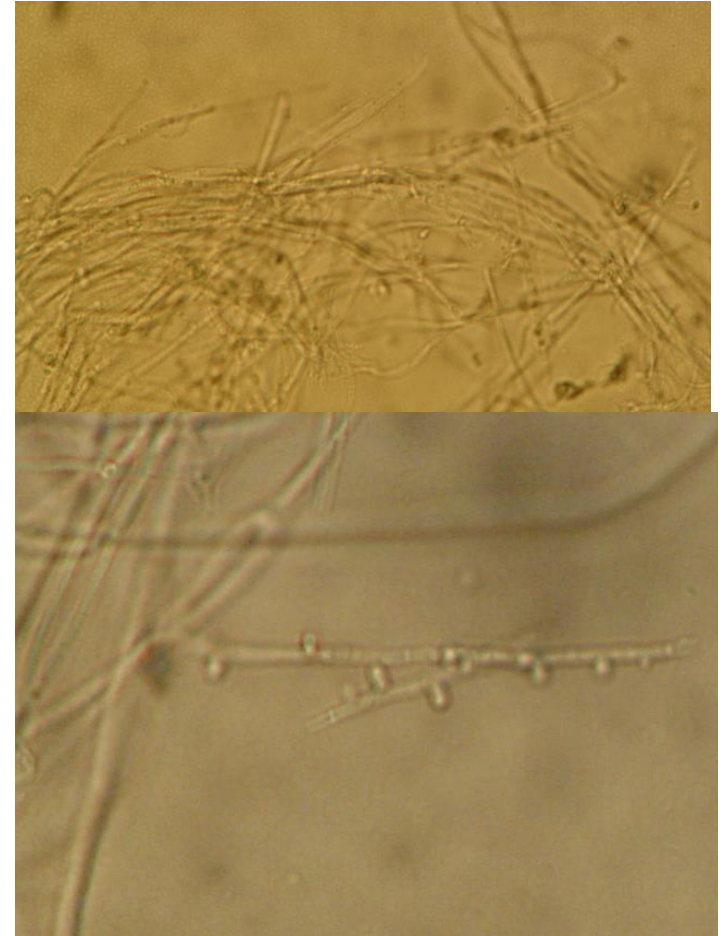
Typical slender clavate microconidia of *T. rubrum* downy type



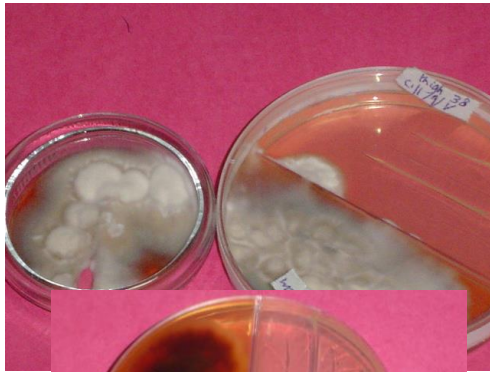
T. rubrum downy strain



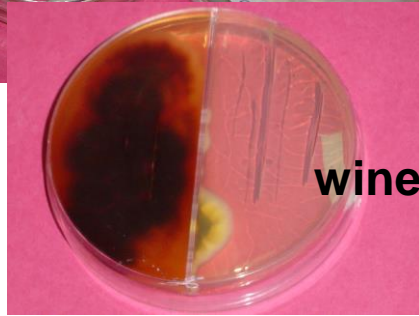
Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow-brown reverse.



Typical slender clavate microconidia of *T. rubrum* downy type



T. rubrum downy strain



wine-red reverse .



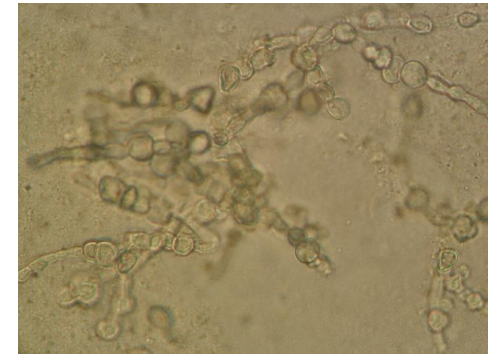
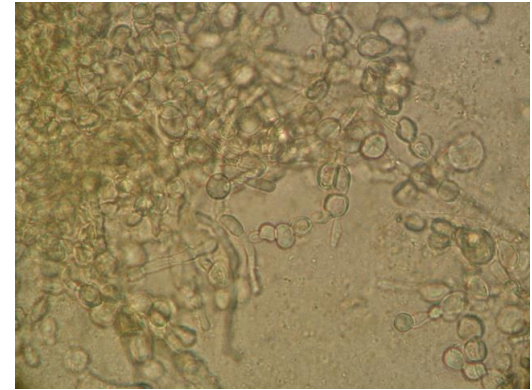
brown reverse

Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a wine-red and brown reverse.



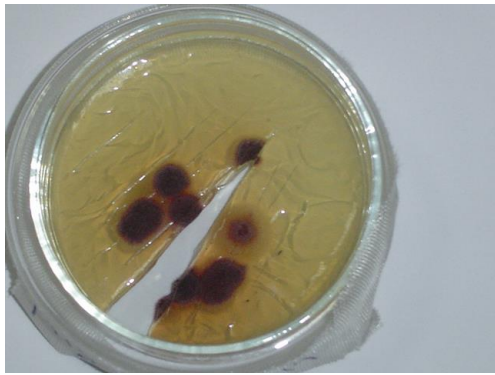
Most cultures show scanty to moderate numbers of slender clavate to pyriform microconidia. Macroconidia are usually absent. Note: some cultures may fail to produce microconidia.

T. verrucosum

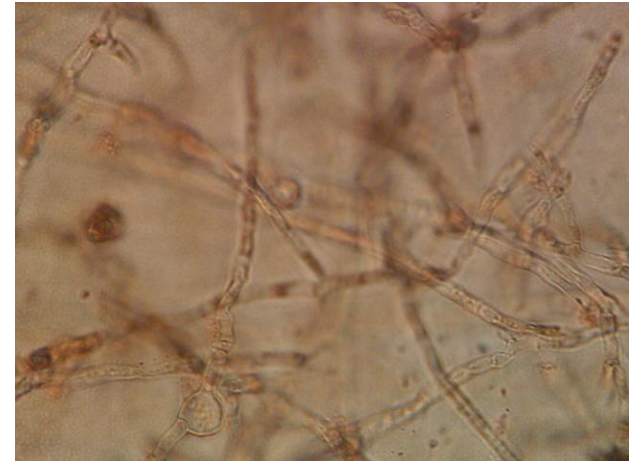
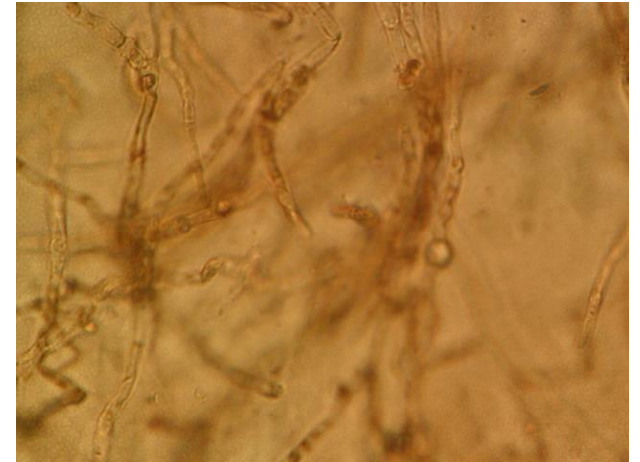
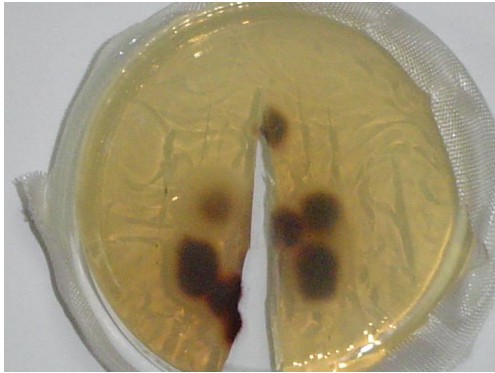


Colonies are slow growing, small, button-or-disk-shaped, white to cream coloured, with a suede-like to velvety surface, a raised centre, and flat periphery with some submerged growth. Reverse pigment may vary from non-pigmented to yellow..

Broad, irregular hyphae with many terminal and intercalary chlamydospores. Chlamydospores are often in chains. The tips of some hyphae are broad and club-shaped.



T. violaceum



colonies are very slow growing, glabrous or waxy, heaped and folded and a deep violet in colour.

Hyphae are relatively broad, tortuous, much branched and distorted. No conidia are usually seen. Numerous chlamydoconidia are usually present in older cultures.



Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow-brown reverse.

***T. rubrum* downy strain**



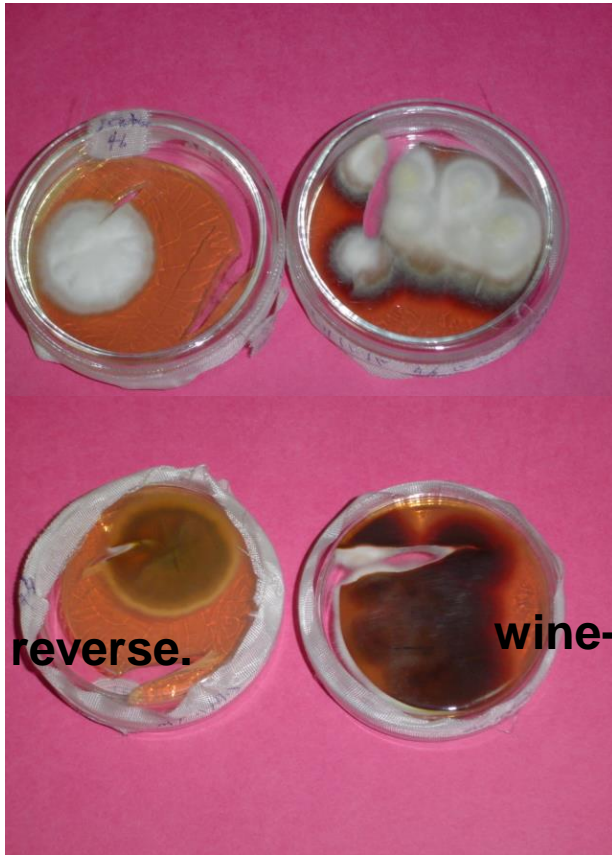
Typical slender clavate microconidia of *T. rubrum* downy type

T. rubrum downy strain



Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a yellow-brown reverse.

T. rubrum downy strain



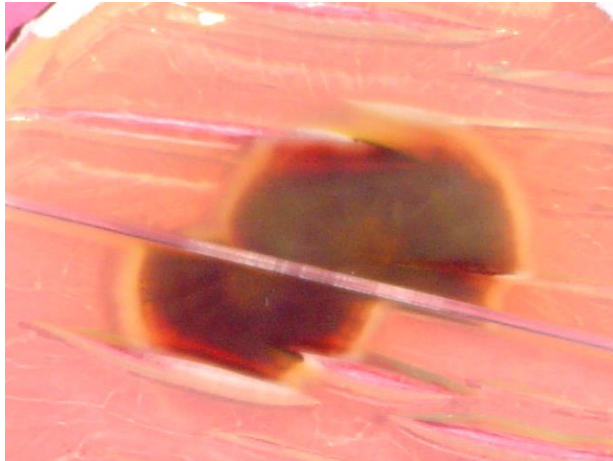
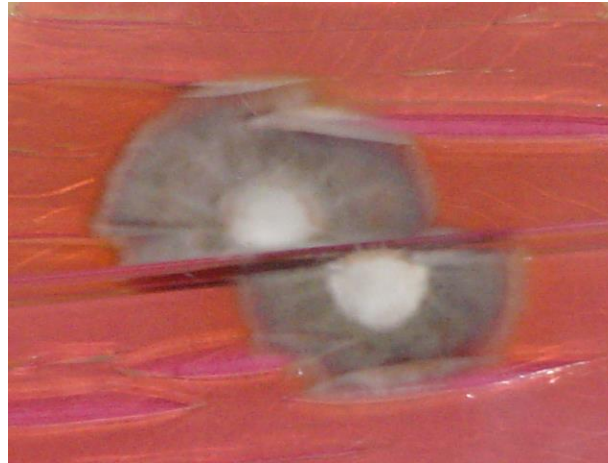
brown reverse.

wine-red reverse .

Colonies are flat to slightly raised, white to cream, suede-like to downy, with a wine-red and brown reverse.



***T. rubrum* melanoid type**



Microscopically similar to downy type.

A diffusible brown, melanoid pigment is present on colony. Characteristic red reverse pigment.